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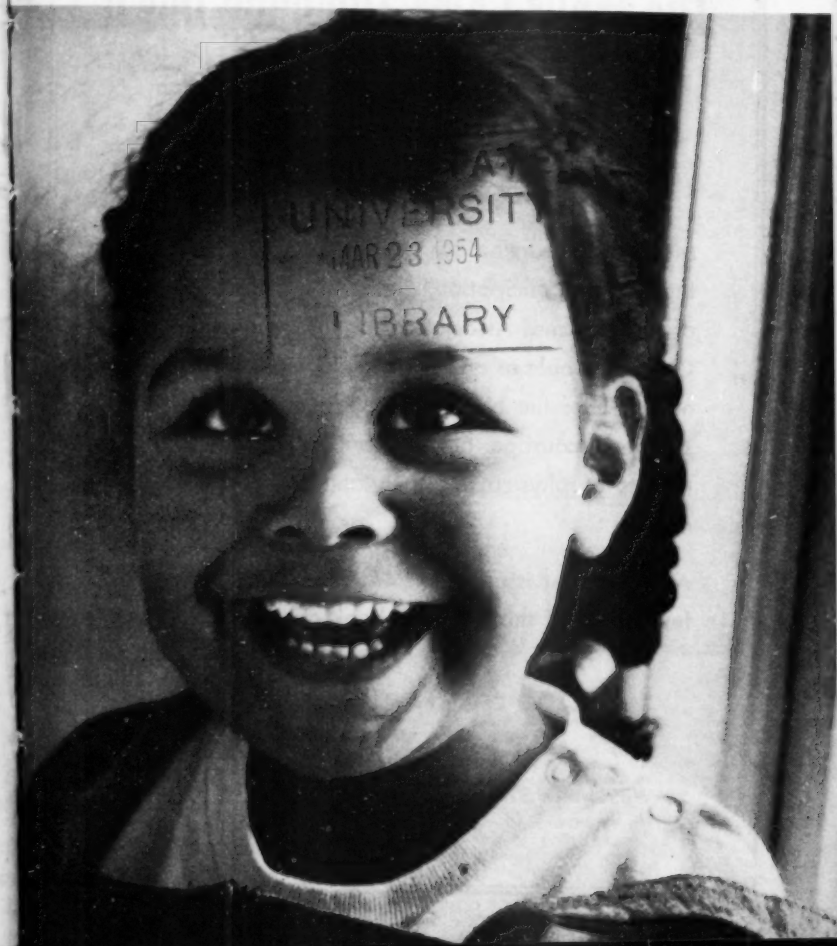

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Although first issued in 1947, THE CRISIS still has a few copies of this valuable book available.

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A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Walter White, Carl Murphy

Vol. 61, No. 3 **Whole Number 511**

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March, 1954

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Four-year-old Victoria Wright Pierce, daughter of Assistant U. S. Attorney Samuel Riley Pierce, Jr., and Dr. Barbara Wright Pierce. She is the granddaughter of the late Dr. Louis T. Wright, for 20 years chairman of the national board of the NAACP. Photograph by Joyce R. Wilson.

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FIGHT FOR FREEDOM—*Some of the NAACP officials present at the Fight For Freedom kick-off dinner held on January 3 at the C and L Restaurant in New York City.* BOTTOM: *Kelly Alexander, state conference president of North Carolina, making an appeal for funds at the Freedom Mass Meeting held at the* 16th *St. Baptist church, Birmingham, Alabama, last December. The Rosedale high school choir is in the background.*

■ How a campus chapter of the NAACP won its battle for official recognition.

The Fight For Recognition

By Jerry D. Harrell

ON June 5, 1952, the University of Oregon campus chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People submitted a petition for official recognition to the University Student Affairs Committee. Recognition was refused and a year-long struggle followed before recognition was finally granted on May 28, 1953.

Principally through the efforts of Charles Aull, a graduate student in mathematics, the group had reorganized in the spring of 1952 and had held several meetings. NAACP had been on the campus in 1949 but had ceased to be active when the majority of the members were graduated.

Robert Holloway, chapter president, was not notified of the Committee's decision until after the close of school and so no action was taken until the opening of the 1952-53 academic year.

Holloway was invited to the October 2 meeting of the Student Affairs Committee, but no specific objections to NAACP were given. Holloway discovered through individual conversations with members, however, that the Committee objected to two articles of the NAACP model constitution for campus chapters.

The Committe objected to the following points:

Article I, Section 2:

The college chapter shall be a constituent and subordinate unit of the association. . . .

Its objects shall be to inform students of problems affecting the Negro and other minority groups, to advance the economic, educational, social, and political status of colored people and their harmonious association with other peoples; to stimulate an appreciation of the Negro's contribution to civilization; to develop an intelligent, militant youth leadership through working out and pursuing student programs on all university and college campuses; and to support the national program of the Association in conformity with the articles of incorporation, the constitution and by-laws of the Association and as directed by the Board of Directors of the Association.

JERRY D. HARREL *lives in Eugene, Oregon.*

Article IV, Section 2, e, 4:

. . . become familiar with textbook material used and seek to eliminate derogatory material from textbooks, both those in its own college as well as other schools.

The Committee's objection to *Article I, Section 2* was based on its policy regarding the recognition of student organizations, which states:

. . . It is not the policy of the Committee to approve the establishment of any local organization which derives its character from, or is responsible to, a national organization not primarily educational in nature or which is foreign to campus life.

Committee Member John C. McCloskey, associate professor of English, objected to *Article IV, Section 2, e, 4* on the grounds that it infringes upon academic freedom.

The local chapter requested permission to amend the articles and permission was granted by the Association.

The amended articles follow:

Article I, Section 2:

The college chapter shall be affiliated with the Association and shall subscribe to the general purposes and policies of the Association.

Its objects shall be to inform students of problems affecting the Negro and other minority groups, to advance the economic, educational, social, and political status of colored people and other minority groups and their harmonious cooperation with other peoples; to stimulate an appreciation of the Negro's contribution to civilization; to develop an intelligent and effective leadership. These policies shall be pursued in accordance with the policies of the Association and within the framework of University regulations.

Article IV, Section 2, e, 4:

. . . Seek to secure unprejudiced presentation in the teaching of material pertaining to racial and other minority groups.

QUESTION CONSIDERED

Dr. McCloskey questioned the amendments at a meeting of the Student Affairs Committee on February 19; stating that they were simply a "milder and disarming restatement of the original."

At that meeting, the Committee again voted on the question. The vote resulted in a three to three tie with two members abstaining and four absent, and the matter was tabled until Dr. Joel V. Berreman, professor of sociology and faculty advisor to NAACP could present his views.

Feeling that the vote was inconclusive, NAACP members circulated a petition among students of the university and collected 511 signatures. The signatures came from seven dormitories, five fraternities, one sorority, two honorary societies, one religious organization, and one political club.

At the same time, Dr. Berreman took the matter to the faculty senate, an advisory group of which the Student Affairs Committee is a part. An investigating committee was appointed consisting of Dr. R. T. Ellickson, head of the physics department; Dr. F. M. Combellack, associate professor of classical languages; and Wallace S. Hayden, associate professor of Architecture.

Dr. Berreman attended the March 7 meeting of the Student Affairs Committee, but an attempt to prevent him from delivering his remarks was made on the grounds that the issue was closed.

When his remarks were given, he answered the objections previously

raised. Answering the charge that the NAACP is a "special interest" group, Dr. Berreman said, "The NAACP is a bi-racial organization. It was founded on the initiative of white people and there are seventeen Caucasians on the forty-seven man board of directors. . . . Its aims are summarized in the constitution which you have seen—to inform regarding Negro problems, to work for equal opportunity for Negroes and other minorities in economic, educational, political and other social matters, to lessen prejudice, and foster interracial harmony and understanding. These purposes I consider wholly in accord with those of Christianity and democracy."

In answer to the objection raised on the grounds of the Committee's policy for recognition of student organizations, Dr. Berreman said that the racial problem is the problem of the students for three reasons:

It is a problem of democracy, of Christianity, of basic human rights with which all people have reason to be concerned.

The results of the caste system are injurious to this country. They are economically costly and wasteful. They weaken our nation by holding a large segment of our people at a level of poverty, denying them jobs and skills that render them unable to serve the nation well either in peace or war. They create disunity and discontent and render the Negro susceptible to appeals of radical ideologies.

Our racial discrimination is a severe handicap to this country in its efforts to achieve a position of leadership in world affairs and win the world's peoples to a democratic way of life for they represent a failure of democracy in the country which is its strongest exponent.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

Following the March 7 meeting, a reporter from the local newspaper, the *Eugene Register-Guard*, called on Donald Du Shane, chairman of the Student Affairs Committee and director of Student Affairs. Both sides had previously attempted to keep the issue from the press as it was felt that it could be settled without publicity.

Mr. Du Shane repeated the Committee's statement of policy and suggested the two alternatives open to the group:

That they organize an off-campus chapter of NAACP which would not use the name of the University; and

That a racial relations club be formed on the campus which would be free of national control.

When asked for his side of the matter, Dr. Berreman repeated his arguments from his 15-page prepared statement given before the Committee on March 7.

By that time, the investigating committee of the faculty senate, which had been present at the March 7 meeting, made its report to the senate and the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 19 to 5:

We feel that the Student Affairs Committee should have some discretion in the recognition of student organizations, but that recognition should be given to any group which seems to represent a legitimate student interest and which does not threaten, by its existence, to damage the best interests of the University. Therefore, we believe that the Student Affairs Committee made a mistake in refusing recognition to the NAACP. It is conceivable, and even likely, that the committee damaged the best interests of the university far

(*Continued on page* 188)

ADVISORY MEETING—*Membership and fund-raising plans were mapped at this southeast regional advisory board meeting held at the* 18th *Street YMCA in Birmingham, Alabama, on December* 13, 1953. *BOTTOM: New officers of the New York City NAACP branch. President Russell Crawford is in the front row at left.*

■ **Atlanta's aroused spirit is carrying their branch membership campaign to success**

Atlanta Goes to Work

By J. H. Calhoun

IN spite of the frustrated outbursts of Governor Herman Talmadge, the Atlanta branch, NAACP, has launched its most intensive campaign against second-class citizenship. It expects to lead Georgia in a voter-registration campaign in association with the Atlanta Negro Voters' League. Early in December it took charge of the defense of Willie Nash, indicted in November, 1953, for a "lovers-lane" murder. After the family of the accused man released his white court-appointed attorney, the branch recommended the services of Attorney D. L. Hollowell. Associated with Attorneys Arthur Combs and J. C. Daugherty, Mr. Hollowell was able to win a mistrial because of the use of the epithet "nigger" by the assistant solicitor in referring to a state witness.

Machinery has been set in motion for a 10,000 membership goal campaign, with the adoption of a plan by its executive committee, as recommended by the administration committee, of which J. R. Wilson, Jr. is chairman. V. W. Hodges, chairman of the executive committee, announced that "Mr. Wilson's group has brought forth the most comprehensive campaign plan ever presented to the branch."

Wm. S. Cannon, local cosmetics manufacturer who led the 1954 Emancipation Day drive to success, accepted chairmanship of the membership campaign, for which the slogan: "1954 Campaign for Full Citizenship" was adopted. In the January 1 effort more than $11,500 was reported. Of this amount, $5,500 came from John Wesley Dobbs, Grand Master of Georgia Prince Hall Masons, through contributions of 50c a member. C. L. Harper, president of the Atlanta branch, and executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, secured $1,000 from the latter named organization, of which J. S. Wilkerson, of Brunswick, Ga., is president. These amounts went to the National Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc. The balance of over $5,000 was raised in memberships and contributions under Mr. Cannon's leadership and the inspiration of the Emancipation Day address delivered by Rev. J. H. Jackson, of Chicago, Ill., presi-

---

J. H. CALHOUN *is campaign director and first vice-president of the Atlanta, Georgia, NAACP branch.*

OFFICERS AND DISTRICT LEADERS *of the Illinois state conference of NAACP branches meet in Chicago, Illinois, to plan organization of five district conferences in the state and to campaign for complete enforcement of the civil rights laws of Illinois. BOTTOM: The Atlanta, Georgia, branch administration committee adopts plan and budget for the March 21-April 9 membership campaign, with the theme: "1954 Crusade for Full Citizenship." The branch membership goal is* 10,000.

dent of the National Baptist Convention, Inc. A check for $1,500, part of the $5,000, was presented by Mr. Dobbs to the Association at the National Meeting of the NAACP on January 4, along with the $6,500 for the defense fund, making a total of $8,000.

BIG PARADE

The Emancipation Day program at the Atlanta Municipal Auditorium was preceded by a parade, led by the David T. Howard High School Band, under direction of Kenneth Days from Booker T. Washington High School, through the downtown section of the city to the Auditorium. The route led past the City Hall and the Georgia State Capitol. The parade was featured with large signs on hearses and ambulances bearing the words: "Jimcrow," "Discrimination," "Second Class Citizenship," etc. Rev. Mr. Jackson delivered a forceful address, and was magnificently supported by the Atlanta ministers and churches who took leading parts in the exercises. In addition to furnishing ushers and music, the combined churches reported some $2,000 in cash for church memberships and contributions as follows: the Baptists, more than $1,000; AME churches, over $700; other denominations, approximately $200. This was done through the leadership of a committee headed by Rev. Mr. E. R. Searcey, chairman, Rev. Mr. B. J. Nolen, secretary; Revs. L. A. Pinkston, Wm. H. Borders, Bishop S. L. Greene, Revs. J. R. Hurley, R. H. Porter, R. B. Shorts and E. G. Newton, chairmen of sub-committees representing their respective ministers' alliances.

Because of the inspiration assured from re-arguments of the five public school segregation cases, defense of Willie Nash, accused of the "lovers' lane" slaying, and of 13-year-old Lewis James Bell, indicted for rape, and a suit by George Prather, Jr., against two white police officers accused of beating him, NAACP spirits are high in the Atlanta community. Officials therefore believe that the 10,000 member goal is attainable.

This year the standing and special committees of the branch will take leadership in the membership campaign. All of them have been organized and are assigned to solicit clubs, fraternal, civic, educational, labor, industrial, business, housing organizations and institutions as well as house-to-house canvass groups for memberships.

DINNER MEETINGS

Plans call for two pre-campaign dinner meetings. The first was on February 18 for representatives of clubs and monthly meeting organizations and was set up so as to give them opportunity to meet at least twice before the close of the campaign on April 9. The other dinner meeting, scheduled for March 19, is for representatives of other organizations and firms. The established branch committees are following up their selected organizations and institutions for both the pre-campaign dinner meetings and the solicitation of memberships. Inspirational speakers are to be provided for all meetings through a 100-member speakers' bureau organized by the program committee, of which Dr. E. C. Mitchell is chairman.

The plan includes extensive use of

(*Continued on page* 188)

BALTIMORE CONSTRUCTION *worker Henry Gardner (left) gives $500 check to Mrs. Lillie Jackson, president, for the Baltimore, Maryland, branch. At right, Rev. Mr. Harrison Bryant, pastor of the Bethel AME church of which Mr. Gardner is an official. BOTTOM: Henry Boyer, president of Pennsylvania State CIO and recipient of NAACP state conference civil rights award for 1953; Herbert Hill, NAACP labor relations assistant; and Dr. B. R. Johnson, president Pennsylvania state conference.*

Good News

Department of the Army employee Archie H. Alexander of New York City was recently promoted to procurement specialist at the Army Forces, Far East quartermaster section in Japan. A veteran of World War II duty in Europe, Mr. Alexander attended Columbia University and was an auditor at Doctors Hospital, New York City, before entering civil service.

★ ★ ★

Arthur C. Ford succeeds Dominick Paudano, a holdover from the Impellitteri administration, as Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity in the administration of Mayor Wagner in New York City. Mr. Ford, who is 62-years-old, has been consulting engineer in the office of the Borough President of Manhattan since 1950. Mr. Ford is the first Negro to hold a top-level administrative job as head of an important city department.

★ ★ ★

The Foreign Operations Administration has announced the appointment of Dorsey Edward Lane as assistant to general counsel Morris Wolf. This marks the first time that a Negro has been appointed as an assistant general counsel in this organization. Mr. Lane is a graduate of the Howard University school of law.

★ ★ ★

Mrs. Thelma Berlack Boozer became the second Negro woman named to a top-level municipal job by New York City Mayor Wagner when she became public information director of the New York City office of Civil Defense.

★ ★ ★

Police Lieut. Robert J. Mangum replaces William Rowe as the Seventh Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City. Mr. Magnum, who was born in Petersburg, Virginia, is an Army veteran and a lawyer.

★ ★ ★

DID YOU KNOW —

That segregated schools existed at one time (c. 1864) in Providence and Newport, Rhode Island?

★ ★ ★

That Florida in 1873 had a law banning racial discrimination in public schools, amusement, and transportation?

YOUNG DONALD SMITH, *nicknamed "Radar" by his companions, is a favorite with this pyramiding group of youngsters at the interracial Camp for Handicapped Children operated near Philadelphia, Pa., by Tent* 13, *local branch of Variety Clubs International.*

■ He looks on the world through thick lenses and finds it good

"Radar" Smith, Builder of Racial Understanding

By S. G. Hopkins

IF YOU should tell Donald "Radar" Smith that he was doing a wonderful work in building racial goodwill, he would think you were kidding.

After all, what had he done that was remarkable? Hitting a home run the first time at bat was an achievement, but nothing to brag about.

And certainly there was nothing noteworthy about Donald himself aside from the thick glasses he wore as the result of seriously impaired eyesight, from which he suffered since birth.

But when the 12-year-old showed up one summer at the Camp for Handicapped Children, operated near Philadelphia by Tent 13, local branch of Variety Clubs International, an international showman's organization, his companions immediately sensed that here was a remarkable personality.

Donald wasn't long proving it. The first time up in a softball game, he lined out a sizzling homer that brought admiring whoops from the spectators.

A teammate, with the uncalculating frankness of youth, asked him the direct question: "With your eyesight, how do you even see the ball?"

"I do it by Radar," was the reply. From that day, his name was Radar.

In a camp where the other boys hobbled around with leg braces, hopped on crutches or got about in wheel chairs, Radar was a Hercules.

Not only was he the camp's star athlete, but the best all-around fellow. His strong arms and nimble legs were always at the service of those less fortunate, less able to shift for themselves.

"A good guy!" was the unanimous verdict.

According to Leo Posel, a Philadelphia movie man who founded the camp four years ago on his farm near Lansdale, Pa., Donald did more for the cause of tolerance in four weeks than any amount of preaching or propaganda spread over years.

For despite his poor vision, Radar

S. G. HOPKINS *lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

looked upon the world through thick lenses and found it good. With a song in his heart and music in his blood, he could sing a spiritual to tear your heart, and shortly he was leader of the song fests around the fire place. To Donald Smith fell the task of official cheerer-upper for the homesick and dispirited. His infectious laugh and ready wit were like sudden sunshine on a dark day.

"A good guy!" Boyhood's highest praise.

Ralph Pries, chief barker of Tent 13, says that "For strengthening the bonds of friendship between colors, creeds, and races, youth surely offers the most fertile soil." And he added: "A boy like Radar, simply by being himself, can do a better job, gentlemen, than any grown-up counselor."

ITS ALL IN FUN *at the Camp for Handicapped Children when good fellows get together for fisticuffs.*

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

When you want to change your address, please give us three weeks' notice. It takes that long to "process" the change. And please give *your old* as well as your new address.

Spingarn Senior High School

THE Joel Elias Spingarn High School was dedicated in Washington, D. C., on December 11, 1953.

"Spingarn High School owes its existence to two factors: a tradition and a trend. The tradition was a segregated school system; the trend was the rapid increase in the school age population among Negroes in the northeast section of the District of Columbia. During the latter part of the thirties, discussions were frequent concerning the possibility of building a senior high school to complete the educational center at Twenty-fourth and Benning Road.

"On April 16, 1941, Garnet C. Wilkinson, First Assistant Superintendent of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia, directed a memorandum to Robert L. Haycock, Acting Superintendent recommending that the proposed new senior high school for Divisions 10-13 be located at Twenty-fourth Street and Benning Road. Suggesting that the school be named for Joel Elias Spingarn, Dr. Wilkinson said, 'In his life, Dr. Spingarn remembered us; in his death, I desire that the Negro race should remember him.' When this suggestion was submitted to the Board, it was approved. Thus, the institution became a nominal reality."

Ground was broken for construction of the building on March 27, 1950. The work was completed on June 24, 1952, at a cost of $3,500,000. The Spingarn High School has 67 classrooms, a capacity of 1,571, and an enrollment as of October 1953 of 1,716 students. The faculty of 43 is headed by the school's first principal, Dr. Purvis J. Williams. Assistant principals are Annie E. Duncan and W. Tilford Davis.

This completely modern educational plant has the following points of interest on the ground floor: cafeteria, armory, recreation center, locker rooms, custodian staff office, gun room, rifle range, assistant principal's office, military office, book room, and laundry and drying rooms; on the first floor: health suite, printing shop, metal shop, carpentry and woodworking shop, electrical shop, gymnasiums, biology laboratories and greenhouse, and offices and auditorium; on the second floor: library, business instruction classrooms, chemistry lecture rooms and laboratories, home-making suites, mechanical drawing classrooms, bank, and clothing classrooms; and on the third floor: physics classrooms, dark room, classrooms for all academic subjects, art laboratories, and music rooms.

The dedicatory events filled three

days. On December 9, 1953, was the Joel E. Spingarn and the Spingarn medalists student assembly; December 10 was open house and visitors' day at Spingarn; and December 11 was formal presentation of the building by Lieutenant Colonel T. M. Nosek of the staff of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia to C. Melvin Sharpe on behalf of the Board of Education. The key to the building was accepted by Dr. Purvis J. Williams, principal, and the dedicatory address was made by Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of history at Howard.

The Spingarn High School is named after a distinguished member of an illustrious family, the Spingarns of New York City. Joel Elias Spingarn (1875-1939), scholar, literary critic, poet, and humanitarian, was first NAACP board chairman (1914-1919), then NAACP treasurer (1919-1930), and finally NAACP president (1930-1939). It was he who initiated the Spingarn Medal in 1914, which is awarded annually to the American Negro who has contributed most in the year or years preceding his election in any elevated field of human endeavor. Joel Spingarn was a life-long champion of the Negro and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois says of him in *Dusk of Dawn*: "I do not think that any other white man ever touched me emotionally so closely as Joel Spingarn. He was one of those vivid, enthusiastic but clear-thinking idealists which from age to age the Jewish race has given the world."

While flying down to Washington to attend the dedication of the Spingarn High School Dr. DuBois wrote "In Memory of Joel Elias Spingarn":

In our day when the high places of the nation, public and private, are so largely occupied by men whom we all despise, I know of no one more fitting to remember than Joel Elias Spingarn who in the vivid strength of his young manhood seemed born to proclaim that oft-repeated word of James Russell Lowell:

> Let liars fear, let cowards shrink
> Let traitors turn away!
> Whatever we have dared to *think*
> That dare we also *say*.

In defense of his unbending ideals the young Spingarn gave up Literature at Columbia University to vindicate a great man who had been wronged. Then, turning, Spingarn threw his blazing energy into the least popular cause of his day. He did not stint nor compromise, nor pause when foe and friend alike advised and warned. He sought and found the firing line, made straight at the enemy and suffered almost joyfully the evil that beat upon him to return.

It is today our rare pleasure here to revive his memory and in this time of death and disaster to hail him at rest among the silent dead, yet singing with him as once he sang:

Bury yourself in books or work or play,
Hide from yourself the pain of your desire,
Drug in the twilight of uncaptured day,
The struggling pangs of fire!
But still it haunts the caverns unexplored
The thing unwon, unsatisfied, unknown.
Oh, my America! My unrestored!
Sit lonely on thy throne.

Present at the dedicatory services were Mrs. Amy Spingarn, widow of Joel Spingarn, and her two sons, Stephen and Edward Spingarn.

In the words of the last paragraph of the responsive service of dedication: "We dedicate this building to

those who go forth from this institution into the life of the Nation, that they may go forth imbued with the knowledge that they have become a vital part of their community, and with the feeling that their work here has been a vital step in their preparation for the life before them. . . ."

THE JOEL ELIAS SPINGARN HIGH SCHOOL, *located at Twenty-fourth Street and Benning Road, Washington, D. C., was completed in June* 1952 *and dedicated in December* 1953. *The building has* 67 *classrooms, a capacity of* 1,571, *and cost* $3,500,000 *to build. The school is named after NAACP president* (1930-1939), *the late Joel Elias Spingarn.*

KIVIE KAPLAN, dedicated NAACP *worker, is co-chairman of the Life Membership Committee of the Association. Mr. Kaplan is vice-president and general manager of the Colonial Tanning Company, Inc., of Boston, Mass., and a member of the NAACP national board.*

Life Membership Drive Emphasized Through Work of Committee Chairmen

THE ranks of NAACP life members begins to reflect a true cross section of America. Since the first of the year, more and more Americans of all races have shown their determination to become shareholders in the Fight for Freedom campaign, and to eliminate for all time all forms of discrimination and segregation based upon race.

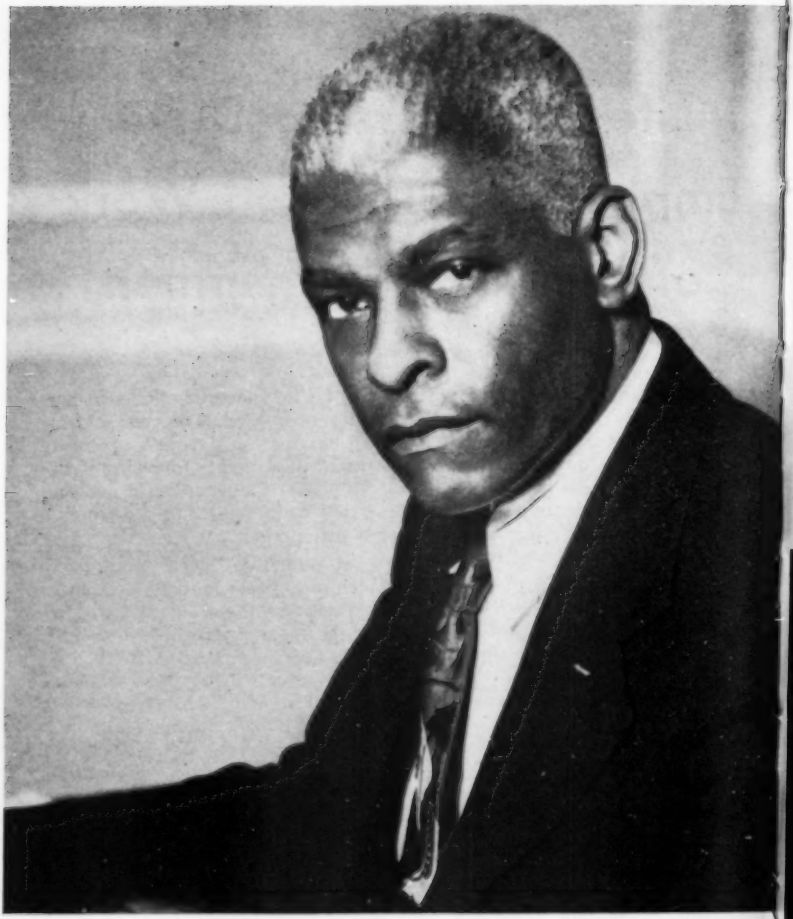
A steady number of partial payments on Life Memberships are reaching the National Office. Achievement of national goals will make it possible to step up gradually the pace of Our Fight for Freedom.

Under the able leadership of our Life Membership Committee co-chairmen, Mr. Kivie Kaplan of Boston and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays of Atlanta, the Freedom message is reaching increasing numbers of Americans who desire to help in combating discrimination.

The Life Membership Committee has set a goal of 2,000 new Life members for 1954. In order to reach this goal, the sincere help and extra effort of all democratic-minded Americans are needed. This year's drive provides for the payment of a Life Membership on the following basis: $500, $100 annually over a five-year period, or $50.00 annually over a ten-year period.

Six new Life Memberships were taken out during January, and initial payments made on eight others during the same month. The new fully paid life members are Mrs. Jean K. Green of Waban, Massachusetts; Louis Hellman, Boston; Clarence Adams, Dundalk, Maryland; and Edward R. Dudley, NAACP special assistant in charge of the Fight for Freedom Fund. Honoring her late husband, Mrs. Charles E. Toney of New York City took out a Life Membership. The sixth was that of a distinguished clergyman who requests anonymity.

Initial payments on Life Memberships have been made by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors; the Arkansas Teachers Association; John G. Lewis, member of the NAACP



DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS, *another dedicated NAACP worker, is co-chairman (with Mr. Kaplan of Boston) of the NAACP Life Membership Committee. Dr. Mays is a member of the NAACP national board and president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.*

board and grand master of the Louisiana Prince Hall Masons, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, co-chairman of the Life Membership Campaign Committee and president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, a member of the NAACP board of directors and of the Life Membership Committee; and Mrs. Joseph Kaplan, Newton Centre, Mass. The eighth person wishes to remain unidentified until completion of payment.

In addition to the co-chairmen, members of the Life Membership Committee are Bishop W. Y. Bell, presiding bishop of the Fifth Episcopal District, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, South Boston, Virginia; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president emeritus, Bethune-Cookman Institute, Daytona Beach, Florida; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, treasurer of the NAACP, Boston, Massachusetts; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor emeritus, Riverside Church, New York City; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Robert H. Johnson, grand exalted ruler, Elks, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, member of the NAACP board of directors, Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Senator from New York; John G. Lewis; A. Philip Randolph, a vice president of the NAACP, New York City; Walter Reuther, member of the NAACP board of directors, Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; and Dr. Channing H. Tobias.

THURGOOD MARSHALL, *NAACP special counsel, addressed an enthusiastic campus and community audience at Talladega College, Alabama, on January 24 on the subject of preparation for a fully integrated society. The noted laweyr was presented to the local community by Alpha Beta chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha.*

MRS. JEANNE RADOW, *a member of the executive board of the Columbus, Ohio, branch of the NAACP was among the "Ten Women of the Year" 1953 selected by the* Columbus Citizen, *local daily. Mrs. Radow is a registered nurse.*

Looking and Listening . . .

PREJUDICE EXPENSIVE

MORE than $1,500,000, including police salaries and other expenses, has been spent by the Chicago, Illinois, police department to protect residents of the Trumbull Park Housing Project from recurring racial disorders.

Violence first broke out at the 462-family project in Chicago's South Side last August when a Negro family moved into the "all-white" community. Since the first disturbances, police details numbering anywhere from 200 to 1,000 men daily have been assigned to the project, which now includes four Negro families.

Police Commissioner O'Connor has vowed to keep the men at the project as long as they are needed.

DONALD McKAYLE

DONALD McKAYLE, who is rapidly winning recognition as one of the leading young choreographer-dancers, presented two world premieres when he appeared with his company on February 17 in the fourth program of the Brooklyn Academy of Music's "Theater for Dance" series. Seen for the first time was "The Street" and "Prelude to Action," both with special musical scores by a newcomer composer, Alonzo Levister. A New York premiere on the program was "Nocturne," set to music by the blind Manhattan street musician, Moon Dog. The evening was completed by Mr. McKayle's choreographic view of children at play in Harlem, "Games," a hit last season in the New Dance Group's Festival at the Ziegfeld.

Dancing in the group with Mr. McKayle were Shawneequa Baker, Esta McKayle, Eve Beck, Louanna Gardner, Leonore Landau, Jonathan Fealy, Arthur Mitchell, Joe Nash, Wayne Lamb, and Alton Ruff. (See the April 1953 *Crisis*, at page 212, for a sketch of Donald McKayle.)

ELIZABETH HOUSING AUTHORITY

ON January 25 Superior Court Judge Mark A. Sullivan, Jr., ruled that the Elizabeth Housing Authority (New Jersey) had practised segregation in the admission of Negro tenants to its two projects, Pioneer Homes and Mravlag Manor. Judge Sullivan's ruling, which was made in Newark at the conclusion of a 90-minute argument, represented a complete victory for the thirteen Elizabeth Negroes who had sued the Elizabeth Housing Authority, its six commissioners and executive director.

The suit was filed last May with the aid of the Elizabeth branch of the NAACP after representatives of the State Division Against Discrimination conferred with the authority and reportedly failed to get favorable con-

sideration or a promise that conditions would be changed.

The court found that the authority had made a practice of segregating Negroes through use of a "quota system" which placed all Negroes in Pioneer Homes; that the authority had substantially admitted its segregative practices, although it tried subsequently to justify them; that segregation, however practised, is discrimination; and that the court would sign an order embodying the first three findings.

HUMAN RELATIONS

PATERSON was the first community to establish a local commission on human relations in the state of New Jersey. The commission has reported much progress since it was created on May 3, 1949, by a city ordinance which established as its purpose "To foster mutual understanding and respect among all racial, religious, and ethnic groups in the City of Paterson; to discourage and prevent discriminatory practices against any such group or its members; to cooperate with state and federal agencies and non-governmental organizations having like or kindred functions; and to make such investigations and studies in any field of human relationships as in the judgment of the Commission will aid in effectuating its general purposes."

The Commission comprises seven commissioners who serve for three years without pay and are appointed by the mayor. A chairman and vice-chairman are selected each year. The Paterson Commission was the first in New Jersey to employ an executive director, which policy is still followed.

One of the primary duties of the Commission is to receive and investigate complaints of prejudice and discrimination. Maintaining a flexible approach to problems of intergroup tensions, the Commission usually works quietly behind the scenes in efforts to dissolve them before they become complaints. When formal complaints are filed with the Commission, they are turned over to the State Division Against Discrimination for action.

* * *

Newark, New Jersey, has a volunteer Civil Rights Commission to increase the effectiveness of the state anti-discrimination law in the city. This Commission was established by the mayor of Newark in 1950 and two years later the Commission recommended that the city provide it with a professional director and the necessary assistants. Following this recommendation, the City Commission voted into law the Newark Fair Practice Ordinance, establishing the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations.

DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

AT a four-week session concluded on January 29, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the United Nations laid the ground work for the first global investigation of discriminatory practices in schools and in access to education.

The study initiated by the Subcommission will cover discrimination in education on any ground — such as race, religion, or sex — condemned by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It will serve as a pilot

project for studies of discrimination in other fields.

It was agreed that the study should be as comprehensive as possible; that the sources of information would be governments, the specialized agencies, the UN Secretariat, and non-governmental groups; that a comparison between past and present conditions would be made to ascertain whether governments and public opinion are aware of the problem and whether the trend is a progressive one; and that anti-discrimination laws would not be taken at face value, since the actual situation often does not correspond with the *de jure* situation. Moreover, the study will deal not only with blatant cases of discrimination but also with examples of how some have been successfully overcome.

"BLOOD MONEY"

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST, editor-publisher of the *New Times & Ethiopia News*, Essex, England, condemns the British administration in Kenya, Africa, for offering bounties for Mau-Mau kills. Among other things, she writes (January 16, 1954, issue):

The offer of a reward in money for killing a man is always a barbarous practice by whomsoever adopted. British public opinion was shocked to learn that rewards of 5/- and 10/- [from $1.50 to $3.00] were offered by the British Forces for the killing of Kenya Africans, and that a scoring board of such kills was kept.

It was subsequently alleged that the Mau Mau leaders had paid cash prizes to Africans for killing Europeans.

To answer the claim that this practice by Mau Mau was instituted by retaliation for rewards paid by British commanders for killing Africans, the British General Headquarters of East African Command has issued a statement that 'interrogation reports' showed that Mau Mau leaders had paid cash prizes for killing Europeans and loyal Kikuyu from the beginning of the emergency. Interrogation reports are not, of course, comparable to the evidence given in the trial of Captain Griffiths. One may also observe that if such reports had been received *before* the trial of Captain Griffiths, it is curious that the information was not urged in his defense.

There is, however, no need for argument as to who began the practice of offering 'blood money'; the facts are on record and are beyond dispute.

The hideous ancient practice of putting a price on men's heads was instituted by the British Military Administration of Eritrea several years ago, rewards of from £250 to £500 [$750 to $1500] per man killed being paid to Italians, as widely reported in the British and world press. . . . The United Kingdom Government must bear the stigma of being the first to revive this ancient barbarism in modern times; if the British example has been followed in Kenya as alleged, there can be no occasion for surprise.

* * *

A group of notable English personalities—G. D. H. Cole, Stan Awberry, M.P., Peter Freeman, M.P., The Rev. W. E. Walker-Dine, Lady Pethick Lawrence, Frida Laski, and E. Sylvia Pankhurst—recently wrote a letter to the editor of the *English Churchman* setting forth the causes for the tragic conflict now raging in Kenya and recognizing the fact that the Kenya Africans have real and substantial grievances. They offer a seven-point program for ameliorating conditions.

APARTHEID AT UNIVERSITIES

IN his address at the graduation ceremony at the University of Stellenbosch, reported *Die Burger* (December 12, 1953), Dr. Malan, prime minister and chancellor of the university, said: "The academic mixing of white and non-white at two of our largest and most important universities [University of Cape Town and the University of Witwatersrand] is an anomaly which is becoming increasingly serious in its proportions and implications and which ought to be removed at the earliest opportunity." With the increase in the need for higher education among the non-whites, their influx into the universities inevitably would increase and the problem would be aggravated. The system of mixedness (gemengdheid) was directly contradictory to the apartheid policy which had been applied traditionally and for generations in lower and medium education and strictly maintained. The government has decided to end the position as soon as possible. Dr. Malan claims that there is "no injustice and nothing unchristian in apartheid . . . the idea of equality is evidently a small human and not a great divine concept."

* * *

On the other side of the world in Brazil, *Flan*, in commenting upon Mercedes Batista's debut on the Rio de Janeiro stage with her Candomblé dancers, notes that two years study at the Ballet School of the Prefeitura and five years of professional work at the Teatro Municipal did not, by any means, make Miss Batista eligible for advancement at the Teatro Municipal. "Perhaps the odds against her artistic advancement were due to her color or the intramural politics which dominate the ballet in the Teatro Municipal, but the truth is that Mercedes never had a chance in a theater where even 'colored roles' are filled by black-face white dancers."

FRENCH NORTH AFRICA

SINCE the Moroccan riots of December 1952, when more than 50 persons were killed in Casablanca, the unexplained assassination of Tunisian labor leader Farhat Hached, and the dethroning and exile of the Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef, the American press has all but ignored the disorders and acts of violence which are daily occurences in the Maghreb, as the French call Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria.

Morocco became a French protectorate in 1912; Tunisia a protectorate in 1881; and Algeria a department of Metropolitan France in 1848. Actually, however, both Morocco and Tunisia have the status of colonies rather than sultanate protectorates as France contends. Algeria is a department in name only. In Morocco and Tunisia, despite the subjection and exploitation, there is some respect for the personality, religion, language, and traditions of the people. But in Algeria the French are "trying to kill the soul of the country." In Algeria even the Arabic language is considered foreign.

So naturally all is not well in the Maghreb. The natives no longer feign to accept French rule gladly and delightedly. They want their independence and have organized to get it, and there is a great shock in official circles at *le Quai d'Orsay* and oppressive acts to "quell the natives."

Crisis French correspondent, A. G. Heinis, sends us a batch of clippings and copies of *L'Algérie Libre* which bear such headlines as:

"Terrorism Spreads Around Marrakech," "European Knifed in Oujda," "Fez Killers Arrested," "Explosion Victims Buried," "Christmas Attack," "Terrorists Hunted In Medinas," "Benaicha Mohammed Killer Goes Unpunished," and so on.

Pierre Stibbe writes in part in the December 24, 1953, issue of *l'Observateur d'Aujourd'hui* on Moroccan hostages:

When the ulemas of Fez recently condemned the Resistance Movement upon the urgings of the French Resident General it meant exactly nothing—except that the French authorities were trying to hide the gravity of the Moroccan situation. From now on Muslim religious leaders will be entrusting 'honor' to 'traditional justice' and official repression of Moroccan patriots.

Since Mr. Fauquenot's homilies failed to get results and Moroccan nationalism is increasing, authorities at Rabat, it seems, have decided to change their tactics. Even mass arrests and deportations have not been enough to demoralize the people nor to destroy the burgeoning though weak nationalist movement. No doubt the first days of last November were decisive when even the police raids, round ups, and general terror did nothing more than spread resistance throughout Morocco. French authorities have been forced to give up the comforting fiction that resistance is not general but the work of 'isolated terrorist groups.'

Since December 5, French authorities at Rabat have inaugurated the Hitlerian policy of holding hostages. Prominent Moroccans who are known to be in sympathy with the resistants simply disappear. Others have been arrested and tortured by the police in an attempt to extract confessions.

A Moroccan teacher named Ahmed Layachi tells how he was arrested on November 18 by three persons in civilian clothes, handcuffed, and then taken to the commissariat central of the General Information Bureau on Avenue Jean-Courtin at Casablanca. In his complaint against the police as recorded in the December 30, 1953 issue of *Le Monde* he says that:

I was surrounded by seven or eight persons in civilian dress who struck me in the face with their fists. They said this was just a beginning. Then I was tied with ropes, naked, to a bench in a horizontal position with my head extending over the edge. Then the bench was upended and my head plunged into a pail of water. I was suffocating and unable to move. Then I stuck out the index finger of my left hand to let them know I'd talk. Soon afterwards an electric apparatus was applied to my chest, stomach, and genitals so that my body was literally grilled. The pain was terrible. Then the soles of my feet were flogged with wet leather thongs. I was then ordered to mop up the wet floor and when I refused they took up the dirty mop and stuffed it in my mouth. My feet were tied and my hands were tied behind my back. I was then tied to an iron grill and left in this painful position.

Post-Convention Tour To Mexico City

DELEGATES to the 45th Annual NAACP Convention at Dallas, Texas, have the privilege of taking an enjoyable ten-day Mexico City post-convention tour. They can leave from the Missouri-Kansas-Texas station in Dallas at 10:45 P.M. on July 4 and arrive in Mexico City on Tuesday evening, where they immediately transfer to a modern hotel.

Then there are comprehensive tours of Mexico City; its modern residential sections; romantic Chapultec Park and Castle; the flower market; the Cathedral; the business district. A bullfight would be optional. Other places visited are the Shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, four miles from the City; the towering Pyramids of the Sun and the Moon at San Juan Teotihuacan and the Monastery of Acolman, 33 miles away; the mountains of Puebla; Cholula, ancient center of the Toltect Dynasty; gay Xochimilco, with its famed Floating Gardens; thence to Cuernavaca, delightful resort of Cortes; thence to Taxaco; and then back to Mexico City for last minute shopping and the return trip.

Departure from Mexico City at 8:20 A.M. on Tuesday, July 13, will put one in San Antonio at 1:30 P.M. Wednesday, July 14.

These tours are arranged by the National Railways of Mexico, which offers safe rail travel on their streamlined Aztec Eagles, first class hotels, wholesome meals, and wonderful sightseeing trips.

Costs of the All-Expense Tour from Dallas to Mexico City and return to San Antonio are $133.04 in coach; $183.50 in lower berth; $176.49 in upper berth; $167.04 each, two in lower berth. Pullman room accommodations available at proportionally higher costs.

These costs include rail transportation, Pullman, hotel, meals, sightseeing. Not included are meals on train, tips, any personal expenses. A deposit of $25 per person must accompany coupon. Final payment by June 13. Make checks payable to F. ALATORRE. Full refund on cancelled reservations.

The national office of the NAACP is not handling these tours. The NAACP merely offers this information to interested branches and delegates.

The convention meets in Dallas, Texas, June 29-July 4. Fill in coupon on next page.

LINKS PRESENT $500 *to NAACP administrator Roy Wilkins in keeping with the Links, Inc., national project of obtaining life memberships for the NAACP. Mrs. Leonard Archer (center) presents Roy Wilkins (left) a $500 check while Mrs. George Valentine, chairman of the Wilberforce chapter of the Links, looks on.*

A deposit of $25 per person must accompany coupon. Final payment by June 13. Make checks payable to F. ALATORRE.

Mr. F. Alatorre, General Agent
NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO
2401 Transit Tower
San Antonio 5, Texas

Enclosed is deposit check, amount ..... Please make my reservation on the NAACP Post-Convention Tour.

Name .....

Address .....
Street Address Postal Zone City State

Coach..... Lower Berth ..... Upper Berth.....

Editorials

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

AMERICANS more unanimously than ever before in our history are determined to wipe out the stigma of second-class citizenship. Signs of this new attitude and the progress we are making in race relations are all around us and especially evident in such striking developments as admission of Negroes to previously all-white graduate and professional schools in the South, the integration of Negroes into the armed forces, the removal of jim-crow curtains on dining cars on southern railroads, and the election of Negroes to public office in the South.

The hard, up-hill fight which brought these changes was largely, and logically enough, financed by the Negroes themselves. Which is proof that American Negroes are more eager than ever before to pay for their freedom out of their own pockets. But equally important is the increasing sympathy with the Negro's and the NAACP's cause evidenced by all Americans, both white and black. Outstanding Americans everywhere are expressing their confidence in the work of the Association to the extent not only of taking out regular memberships, but of investing in $500 life memberships.

One feature of the Association's emancipation by 1963 campaign is the stress on life memberships. Imagine the thrill of being a life member of one of America's great civil-rights organizations! This is a challenge to both Negroes and whites.

THE life-membership idea originated with the late James Weldon Johnson in 1927 soon after he became the Association's executive secretary. Inaugurated during 1927 this new form of memberships was received with enthusiastic response. The NAACP Annual Report for 1927 explains:

The $500 Life Membership is established by the Board of Directors in order that those individuals able to do so might testify to their faith in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and in the future of the Negro's cause in America by making substantial contributions. Life Membership may be paid in full at the time of subscription or subscribed to and paid in annual installments of at least $100.

The names of Life Members of the Association are to be inscribed on a bronze tablet which is to be kept at the National Office so long as the Association exists, or in some place where its historical significance will be properly recognized by future generations. As a mark of appreciation to each individual complying with the provisions for Life Membership, the Board of Directors have authorized the casting of a bronze medal, properly inscribed, to be presented on some appropriate occasion.

The Life Membership Plan was established in the realization that the Association can function at its highest efficiency only if the daily efforts to secure funds necessary for its maintenance are in a larger degree lifted from the shoulders of those whose chief work ought to be the carrying out of the aims for which the organization exists. The Board of Directors recognize that this cannot be done and the work placed on the most effective basis through the small member-

ship dues from which the Association now derives the major part of its financial support. Therefore, these Life Memberships have been established to provide an opportunity for those individuals more fortunately circumstanced to give not only for themselves but on behalf of those less able to give.

Thirteen people took out life memberships soon after announcement of the plan, and John B. Nail of New York City has the honor of being the first life member of the Association. To date there are more than 250 NAACP Life Members, 221 of whom have their names inscribed on the bronze plaque in the national office.

The new 13-man "Life Membership Committee of the NAACP" encourages every American to make the $500 investment in freedom envisaged in Lincoln's Proclamation of 1863.

SOUTH AFRICAN MADNESS

SOUTH AFRICA will pay heavily for the madness of its amendment to the Native Land and Trust Act. Malan and his Nationalists have made a new land law by amending the Native Land and Trust Act in such a way that Africans will be forced off the land to shift for themselves. No matter where they go, they can be ordered to move on. They will be homeless, starving pariahs in their own country with no alternative accommodations or means of livelihood.

The Native Land Act is itself a despicable piece of legislation. It was passed in 1913 with the express purpose of destroying the economy of the African in order to drive him to work for the white man in the mines. What the Act did was to prohibit black Africans from acquiring land outside certain demarcated areas called "reserves." Actually the whites did not need the land (for they already had 70 percent of it) and they had all they could use. But the more land they took away from the African the less he had to live on and the more overcrowded and wretched became his life on the reserves. And the African's only solution to this grisly white-man-made starvation was migration to the mines and the cities as the whites had planned.

HOWEVER, the 1913 Land Act was altered in 1936 into the Native Trust and Land Act which became an integral part of General James Barry Munnik Hertzog's (1866-1942) segregation policy. It is this amended Act that has been further amended and which is applicable to Africans at the discretion of the Minister of Native Affairs, Hendrik F. Verwoerd. Specifically it permits removal of Africans from land where they are found in excess of the number permitted to the farmer. This strips the African of every shred of decency and dignity. Even his last means of livelihood as a tenant or squatter is taken from him. What the land-hungry African sees ahead for himself and his family is added suffering, misery, and discontent.

This looks to us like the setting of the stage for violent crisis. Malan and his Nationalists are going about their business convinced they are saving "white civilization," but they are actually triggering a racial hydrogen bomb.

National Youth Legislative Conference

THE youth and college division of the NAACP sponsored a four-day National Youth Legislative Conference at Howard University, Washington, D. C., January 28-31. The three objectives of the conference were:

To inform American youth and young adults of the many social, economic, and political problems facing the country;

To encourage the participation of large numbers of young people in the political and civic affairs of their respective communities;

And to help prepare young people for more effective citizenship participation.

Although the program was concerned with the broad area of civil liberties, special emphasis was placed on civil rights and the 10-year Fighting Fund for Freedom program of the Association.

More than 300 of the nation's top young industrial workers, high school students, and college leaders participated in this very important conference and discussed such topics as the Bricker amendment; lowering the voting age to 18; juvenile delinquency; FEPC; anti-bias travel bill; discrimination in the use of federal and state funds for segregated housing projects; increasing voter registration; statehood for Hawaii and Alaska; adequate health insurance programs; and many other related issues.

The conference was organized on a modified plenary basis. Discussions centered around four major commission sessions: civil rights in the United States; political action and lobbying; social welfare legislation; and international affairs.

The commissions were further subdivided into sub-commissions to enable the participants to discuss in greater detail issues of particular interest to young Americans and the country in general. There were also clinics on other important topics, as follows:

The McCarran-Walter immigration act, discussion leader William Stringfellow, National Young Citizens Committee for Fair Immigration Law; Inter-organization Cooperation, discussion leaders Monnie Callen, National YWCA, and John Scott, program director Encampment for Citizenship; Scholarships, Fellowships and Assistantships for Minority Group Youth, discussion leader Dr. Paul Lawrence, National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students; Organized Labor and Civil Rights, discussion leader William Oliver, co-director UAW-CIO; the Church as an Instrument for Social Action, discussion leaders Robert Snable, United Christian Youth Movement, and Thelma Eastmond, Brooklyn youth council; and Is the

VINCENT JENNINGS, *chairman of the National Youth Work Committee of the NAACP, welcomes Vice-President Richard M. Nixon to the four-day Legislative Conference held at Howard University, January* 28-31.

Post-Strike Vote Provision an Unfair Labor Practice? discussion leader Herbert Hill, NAACP labor relations assistant.

The conference adopted resolutions calling for defeat of the controversial Bricker amendment; extension of the vote to 18-year-olds; and immediate action by the federal government to relieve a "growing unemployment problem with millions of people throughout the nation already out of work."

In addition, the delegates decried the appointment of James F. Byrnes to the U. S. delegation to the United Nations. They asked President Eisenhower to remove Mr. Byrnes from his post and "to appoint only such people who agree with President Eisenhower's stated position that every vestige of segregation and discrimination should be removed from American life."

The conference also asked revision of the Taft-Hartley Act to make ra-

cial discrimination an unfair labor practice, and designated the month of February as Fair Employment Practices Month to rally support for a federal FEPC on the local level.

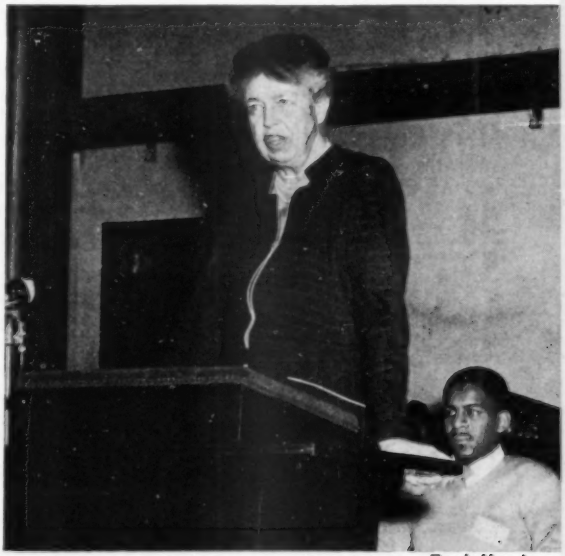
Resolutions banning segregation in intra-state travel and condemning McCarthyism and calling for the establishment of more democratic procedures in congressional investigatory committees were also adopted by the conference.

The conference was addressed by such distinguished national and international leaders as: Vice-President Richard Nixon; Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.); Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Harold Stassen, director, Foreign Operations Administration; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president, Howard University; Senator John Kennedy (D., Mass.); Edward R. Dudley, former U. S. Ambassador to Liberia and newly appointed NAACP special assistant in charge of the Fight for Freedom Fund drive; General Telford Taylor, prosecutor at the Nuremburg War Crimes

HERBERT WRIGHT (*left*), *NAACP youth secretary, confers with Senator Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) and Charles Howard, president Howard University NAACP chapter, on eve of conference.*

trials; Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr, advisor to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations; Clarence Mitchell, director NAACP Washington bureau; Dr. William Hale, Clark College, Atlanta; E. Frederic Morrow, advisor, business affairs, Department of Commerce; Gloster B. Current, director NAACP branches; James P. Green, deputy director State Department Office of UN Economic and Social Affairs; Muriel Ferris, National League of Women Voters; John Gunther, Americans for Democratic Action and Dwight Lawrence, president, CCNY NAACP chapter.

Serving as consultants and discussion leaders for the youth delegates were William Stringfellow, National Committee for Fair Immigration Policy; Monnie Callan of the YWCA; John Scott, program director, Encampment for Citizenship; Dr. Paul Lawrence, National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students; William Oliver, co-director, UAW-CIO; Dr. Margaret Butcher, faculty advisor to the Howard University NAACP chapter; Thelma Eastmond; Patricia Roberts, executive director, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; and Herbert Hill, NAACP labor relations assistant.



MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT *addressing the Friday, January 29, session of the conference on the United Nations as a protector of human rights.*

Fred Harris

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

FIGHTING FUND

CME Bishops Pledge Aid: Hailing the "courageous efforts" of the NAACP "to rid America of jim crowism in all of its forms," the College of Bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church has pledged "moral and financial support" to the Association's Fight for Freedom Campaign.

The pledge was embodied in a resolution passed by the bishops at their annual meeting in New York City following an appeal by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the NAACP board of directors and chairman of the Social Action Commission of the CME Church. Dr. Tobias outlined the goals and program of the NAACP Fight for Freedom and asked for the support of the church.

Upon motion of Bishop William Y. Bell of Virginia, the church leaders adopted a proposal to ask each of the eight episcopal districts to take out a $500 life membership in the NAACP for its bishop. Promptly joining Bishop Bell in commitments for life memberships were Bishops B. W. Doyle, Nashville; Luther Stewart, Hopkinsville, Ky.; and H. P. Porter, Louisville.

Also attending the sessions, presided over by Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett of Kansas City, Kansas, were Bishops Arthur W. Womack of Georgia, and F. L. Lewis, Louisiana. Unable to attend because of illness, senior Bishop R. A. Carter was represented at the meeting of the college by Rev. H. W. Evans of Chicago.

In 1951, Bishop Bell contributed $5,000 to the NAACP which he had raised through the churches in the fifth episcopal district over which he presides.

Style Show: An exclusive collection of new spring and summer fashions by the young Canadian designer, Verlie, were featured at a benefit style show held on March 7 at La Vie En Rose in New York City.

The event was the first of a series of fund-raising benefits in the New York metropolitan area to be held by the Association, it was announced by Edward R. Dudley, director of the fighting fund for freedom campaign.

The Verlie originals presented at the show included both day and evening wear, with the emphasis on cocktail and evening gowns.

The thirty-five ensembles were completed by hats and gloves designed by John, furs by Esther Dorothy, and jewels by Ciro. Julien Dempsey, American designer, served as general consultant for the show. Mrs. Ruth

Ellington James, recently added to the FFF staff for the metropolitan area, was in charge of arrangements for the show.

Branch Gifts: Between January 18-February 1, contributions to the fighting fund for freedom amounted to $1,250. Sixteen branches sent in more than $1,000. The remainder came from seven locals of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, and from four NAACP staff members.

The NAACP branches contributed as follows: Charleston, S. C., $500; Greenwich, Conn., $200; Kodiak, Alaska, $75; Paterson, N. J., $55; Balnew-Sparrows Point, Md., $30; Hartsville, S. C., $26; St. Louis, Mo., $25.06; Allentown, Pa., and Waterbury, Conn., $25 each; Mobile, Ala., $20; Flushing, N. Y., $15; Roanoke, Ala., $14.15; Kansas City, Mo., $12.85; Topeka, Kans., and Etowah County, Ala., $10 each; and Tuskegee, Ala., $5.

Local 60 of the UPWA in Omaha, Neb., sent in a check for $50. Checks for $25 each were received from locals of the union in Waterloo, Iowa; Chicago; Denver and Newark. Locals in Fairbault, Minn. and Jersey City sent in $10 each.

Staff members assigned to the NAACP west coast regional office in San Francisco sent in a total of $35 with Franklin Williams, Lester Bailey and Miss Tarea Hall Pittman contributing $10 each and Sadie Kimes, $5.

INTEGRATED SCHOOLS

Order Praised: The Association hailed the U. S. Defense Department order abolishing segregation in all military post schools by September 1, 1955, as "another milestone" in making America more democratic.

The order, signed by Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense, was issued January 12, and made public February 1. It instructs the Army, Navy and Air Force not to open any new segregated schools, and gives them until the 1955 date to integrate schools at 21 bases now practicing segregation.

The directive states that if local educational agencies—now running the schools with federal funds—are unable under state law to operate interracial schools, the U. S. Commissioner of Education will take steps to run the schools on a non-segregated basis.

A telegram sent to President Eisenhower by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, congratulated the Chief Executive on his "insistence" that segregation in military post schools be ended by 1955, and added: "Now that an unequivocal position has been taken we are certain that the job can be completed long before that date."

Another telegram from Mr. White to John A. Hannah, assistant secretary of defense, extended warm congratulations to Dr. Hannah for his "major role" in the no-segregation order.

"Knowing some of the grave problems you have faced during recent months," the message said, "we all the more admire your stand and congratulate you on the success of your courageous action."

In March, 1953, President Eisenhower announced that segregation in all federally operated schools on military posts would be ended by the fall term. At the same time, he pledged that military commanders would negotiate with local authorities to achieve similar results in schools located on military posts but operated by local or state authorities.

In September, 1953, Dr. Hannah told the NAACP: "We have insisted that military services eliminate segregated schools not later than September 1, 1955."

"My attitude on racial segregation is firmly fixed and well known and I do not expect to vary from it," Dr. Hannah added.

Four months previously, Dr. Hannah had informed the NAACP that Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, had suggested that racial integration in schools on the 21 military posts be delayed.

In June, 1953, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) placed in the *Congressional Record* a NAACP statement charging that military post school integration was being obstructed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau, replied to Defense Secretary Wilson's recent statement that "there is absolutely no truth to stories attributed to authoritative sources that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has opposed integrated schools on military bases."

Mr. Mitchell said: "The President announced in the spring of 1953 that segregation would end in schools on military posts. Almost immediately Mrs. Hobby sent a memorandum counselling delay. If this had not happened, the schools would be integrated now. We challenge the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to make Mrs. Hobby's memorandum public."

Of the 21 bases ordered to integrate their schools by September 1, 1955, 10 are Air Force, eight Army, and three Navy.

They are Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama; Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas; MacDill Air Force Base, Eglin Air Force Base, Tyndall Air Force Base, and Naval Aid Station (Pensacola), all in Florida; Andrews Air Force Base, Naval Air Station (Patuxent), and Naval Powder Factory (Indianhead), in Maryland; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Fort Jackson and Shaw Air Force Base in South Carolina; Fort Bliss, Fort Hood, Fort Sam Houston, Randolph Air Force Base, Reese Air Force Base, and Sheppard Air Force Base, all in Texas; and Fort Belvoir, Langley Air Force Base, and Fort Monroe, in Virginia.

LEGAL

Walter Irvin Case: A petition for reconsideration of its refusal to hear the appeal of Walter Lee Irvin from a death sentence imposed by Florida courts in the famous Groveland case was filed in the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington on January 19 by attorneys for the NAACP.

Irvin was convicted of the rape of a Groveland farm woman in 1949

despite his steadfast denials and the contention of his lawyers that he was denied due process of law. He was granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, but he and Samuel Shepherd were shot down by the sheriff just before the new trial was to have been held in November, 1951. Shepherd died of his wounds. A third defendant was shot to death by a posse before he was ever arrested. A fourth, a lad of 16 at the time, was sentenced to life imprisonment and did not appeal.

Irvin was found "guilty" at the second trial in 1952 after a jury deliberated one hour and twenty-three minutes. After being denied redress by the highest Florida court, Irvin appealed to the nation's highest court last November, but a writ of certiorari was not granted. The present petition is a request that the Supreme Court reconsider and grant the writ.

NAACP OFFICIALS *invite President Eisenhower to speak at the Freedom Fulfillment Conference to be held in Washington, D. C., on March* 10. *Purpose of the conference is to outline program of the NAACP FFF campaign. From left, Dr. Channing Tobias, NAACP board chairman; Arthur Spingarn, NAACP president; President Eisenhower; Clarence Mitchell, director NAACP Washington bureau; Walter White, NAACP executive secretary; and Judge Theodore Spaulding, NAACP board member from Philadelphia, Pa.*

What the Branches Are Doing

Arizona: One of the lively offcial branch publications is the YUMA *The Educator,* a first class ten-page mimeographed monthly bulletin. Purpose of the journal is "to better racial relations in the growing city of Yuma.

California: Installation of new officers of the SALINAS branch were made by Mrs Tarea Pittman, field secretary, in January. The new officers are Mrs. Mamie Stroud, president; Joseph Boutte, vice-president; William Byars, secretary; Mrs. Willie Mae Greer, treasurer; and Louis Tebo, chairman of the executive board.

Attorney Joseph Kennedy was main speaker at the northern California area conference held at Salinas in January.

West coast regional secretary-counsel Franklin Williams was principal speaker at a special meeting of the SANTA CRUZ branch on January 22 at the Trinity Presbyterian church.

New officers of the Santa Cruz branch are Mrs. Eva Jane Bowen, president, and Mrs. Harriet Harrison, secretary.

Georgia: Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, delivered the main address at the Emancipation Day celebration sponsored by the ATLANTA branch in the Municipal Auditorium on January 1.

Illinois: Cairo is one of the first communities in southern Illinois to admit Negroes on a non-segregated basis to a movie house previously restricted to whites only.

In the fall of 1953, Dr. S. W. Madison, subsequently elected president of the local branch, and several relatives, were refused admission to the local segregated theatre. Local and state officials were immediately contacted and the Cairo branch prepared for court action.

On October 19, after one of the theatre owners pleaded "not guilty," Dr. Madison returned to the theatre and was admitted without difficulty. Subsequently, Negroes have been admitted without incident. All other movies within a 150 mile radius of this southernmost Illinois community are maintained on a segregated basis in violation of Illinois statutes which prohibit segregation or discrimination in places of public accommodation on the basis of race or color.

Cairo was the scene of violence in January 1952 when the branch initiated a program to end segregation in the local public schools. Subsequently, Negro students have been admitted without incident to formerly all-white elementary, junior, and senior high schools.

Within the past year, as the result of meetings held between local school boards and June Shagaloff, field secretary, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., Negro students have been admitted, without incident, to formerly all-white elementary public schools in the neighboring communities of Tamms and Ullin.

A program of action for 1954 and a report on the latest developments in the Trumbull Park Housing situation were the main points on the agenda of the January membership meeting of the CHICAGO branch. The branch con-

tributed $80 to the NAACP youth council and sent a full delegation from the Chicago council to the youth council meeting in Washington.

The branch has also called upon state, county, and city officials to make an investigation of the possible conspiratorial activities of the South Deering Improvement Association and the White Circle League. These two organizations are suspected of creating the disturbances in connection with the moving of Negro families into the Trumbull Park project.

THE ILLINOIS CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES is waging an intensive campaign to secure enforcement of the provisions of the Illinois civil rights laws. Though the law specifically prohibits discrimination against individuals on grounds of race, color, or national origin in all public accommodation and amusement, there is still widespread discrimination against Negroes in many parts of the state. The campaign will include full investigation of the situation in each community and throughout the state.

A leadership training workshop was held on January 23 in Chicago in preparation for the campaign and a series of conferences will be held in the five districts of the state to fully prepare and mobilize the branches for the fight.

Minnesota: Monroe Schlactus, executive director of the Anti Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, was guest speaker at the January meeting of the MINNEAPOLIS branch.

Mississippi: THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES has set its goals for 1954: membership, 3,125; for the fighting fund for freedom, $4,000. Each branch in the state has been assigned both a membership and monetary quota.

New York: NAACP administrator Roy Wilkins installed the officers and executive committee of the NEW YORK branch on January 20. Branch plans call for intensification of the branch program for 1954 with a vigorous attack on segregation and discrimination in the local community and the eventual attainment of 50,000 members.

The BROOKLYN branch is conducting a giant raffle to raise monies for branch expenses and the fighting fund for freedom. Two cars, a 1954 hardtop Mercury and a Ford, are going to be raffled off to the lucky ticket holders.

Counselor Norman Johnson reminds all branch members that the branch will investigate any case in violation or denial of civil rights free of charge and as a public service if the branch is notified.

North Carolina: The ASHEVILLE branch installed new officers on January 24, as follows: Rev. Mr. M. R. Donald, president; Charles McAdams, first vice-president; Ruben Dailey, second vice-president; and Z. B. Cook, treasurer.

The WEST ASHEVILLE branch is currently engaging in an all-out membership drive in the community with the slogan "A hundred more in fifty-four." President Charles Elam states, that with house to house canvassing, prospects for increased membership this year are better than ever.

J. R. Sprung of the Asheville branch sends the following clipping from *The Asheville Citizen:*

"Racial membership restrictions were removed from the constitution of the Buncombe County Bar Association following several hours of parliamentary wrangling at the annual meeting of the association in Grove Park Inn. . .

"The vote eliminating the racial restriction was 47-14. The split was by and large along an age line with older members opposing removal of the restriction and younger members favoring removal.

"Until amended, the restriction limited membership to white persons only.

"Two Negro attorneys are practicing in Buncombe. They are Ruben Dailey, who had applied for membership, and Harold Epps.

"The action . . . does not automatically admit either to the association. Applications for membership must be approved by a membership committee headed by Shelby Horton, Jr., and by the association membership."

Pennsylvania: Viola Watkins was crowned Miss NAACP of 1953 for the NEW CASTLE branch at a ball held in the IBPOE hall in December.

Attorney Henry Smith, Jr. of Pittsburgh is the new president of the PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE. The Pittsburgh lawyer was elected to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Burrell Johnson of Johnstown. Dr. Johnson had been president for the past two years but had to resign because of other duties.

The board also accepted the resignation of Mrs. Catherine Berret of Johnstown as corresponding secretary.

The state directors have rated discrimination in housing as the number one problem to be attacked during the current year and have set up a legal expense fund in the current budget to attack this evil.

Other projects for the year include continued efforts to obtain a fair employment practices law, protection of migrant workers, and measures to halt discrimination in public accommodations, hospitals, and health services.

Dr. Harry J. Greene is in his fourth consecutive term as president of the PHILADELPHIA branch.

Pressing a campaign started several months ago to stave off unwarranted beatings of Negroes, the Philadelphia branch has referred two cases of alleged police brutality to its legal committee, headed by Atty. James K. Baker, for action.

One of the cases involves Odell DeBose of Warnock St. near 12th who told the local branch that while attending a wedding reception on N. 10th Street he accidentally fell through a low sill window and cut his leg.

A Veterans Administration Clerk, DeBose said he was taken to the Einstein Medical Center for treatment and while there the police came in and carried him to the 11th and Winter Sts. station on suspicion.

He added that shortly after his arrival at the precinct his mother and brother arrived to see what had happened to him. DeBose said the officers started questioning his brother and asked a woman present if he was the one who had been involved in a robbery. The woman said no.

When DeBose asked the Officer why his brother was being querried, he said he was ordered to shut up and at the same time was struck in the eye by a detective.

At this point, DeBose said, his mother came into the room and was told by the detective that he fell over a chair and struck his eye. According to DeBose, his mother told the detective it was a shame to strike him as he has only one eye.

The victim added that despite the fact that the officers were taken to the house where he fell out of the window, he was detained in jail Sunday through Wednesday on the charge of having injured an officer.

At the first hearing neither the officer nor detective was present and DeBose was released on $600 bail. At the next hearing later that week he was exonerated.

The other case turned over to the NAACP's Legal Committee concerned Earl Waters of Diamond St. near 15th who told the branch officials he was manhandled in Jimmy's Restaurant at Broad and Girard.

Waters stated he entered the restaurant and as he sat at the counter he pushed aside some dirty dishes that were in front of him causing some to

fall to the floor. Two policemen, Waters said, who were in the restaurant at the time jumped up, grabbed him and started pulling him out the door.

Waters alleges when he asked to see the manager to pay for the broken dishes one policeman struck him in the mouth with a blackjack knocking out five of his teeth. He said the officer struck him again with the blackjack and broke two bones in his right hand.

He was taken to the 19th and Oxford St. Station, he said, and from there to Hahanemann Hospital for treatment. At the hearing Waters was released.

Tennessee: The KNOXVILLE branch was a leading participant in the campaign to eliminate segregation in the restaurant at the local municipal airport.

Significant facts leading up to the fight on the jim-crow policies of the restaurant are found in this excerpt from the January 16, 1954 issue of *The Independent Call:*

"Mrs. Carol E. Reyes of 1023 College Street was invited to eat in the kitchen of the Sky Chef Restaurant at McGhee-Tyson Airport Monday, December 21. Mrs. Reyes whose racial identity could not be mistaken said that she was not advised that she could not use the dining facilities until she had requested service.

" 'I talked with the ticket agent on two occasions and it was known that I was a member of the flight, when the announcement to get food was made. There were no signs to indicate that Negroes would not be served, nor were there any other provisions made to accommodate them.'

" 'I entered the restaurant with other passengers and took a seat in the dining room. On second thought I decided

ATTORNEY ARCHER M. GREENLEE, *president of the Des Moines, Iowa, branch of the NAACP.*

I only wanted a sandwich and glass of milk and went to the bar where I was told that I would have to go to the kitchen if I wanted food. I immediately protested and canceled my reservation,' said Mrs. Reyes."

Maryland: A check for $1,000 was presented by the BALTIMORE chapter of the Frontiers Club on January 12 to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund at a luncheon meeting of the club at the Druid Hill YMCA. The presentation was made by Dr. Lucius Butler, outgoing president, to Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator. Dr. Butler said the Baltimore chapter was making the contribution in appreciation of the work the NAACP has been doing, especially in the legal attack on segregation in the public schools.

Investors in Freedom

BEGINNING with this issue, *The Crisis* will publish a monthly list of all contributions from branches to the NAACP Fighting Fund for Freedom. If your branch has made a contribution and the name does not appear, please notify us.

Abraham Lincoln proclaimed that the Negroes of America were "forever free." That was almost fifty years ago. We are still not free. We are only partially free. You can help achieve full Emancipation by 1963 by sending in your contribution, no matter how small, to the NAACP Fighting Fund for Freedom.

These are Investors in Freedom whose contributions were received during the month of January 1954:

Terre Haute, Indiana	$125.00
Staten Island, New York	75.00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	111.00
Reidsville, N. C.	100.00
Springfield, Mo.	30.30
Lansing, Mich.	61.31
Bethel A.M.E. Zion Church Greenwich, Conn.	25.00
Orange & Maplewood, N. J., youth council	103.60
North Carolina State Conference	100.00
Atlanta, Ga., branch (Emancipation Day contributions and membership)	1500.00
Bessemer, Ala.	10.00
Cairo, Ala.	21.20
Henry Co., Ala.	10.00
Etowah County, Ala.	35.00
Anniston, Ala.	103.29
Montgomery, Ala.	300.00
Tuskegee, Ala.	250.00
Alabama State Conference	20.51
Birmington, Ala.	250.00
Cotton Plant, Ark.	30.00
Newark, N. J.	5.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	127.42
Des Moines, Iowa (Mr. Ike Smalls)	50.00
Butte, Mont.	50.00
Easton, Penn.	150.00
Corona, N. Y.	10.00
Monongahela, Penn.	10.50
Montgomery, W. Va.	17.24
Fayette District, W. Va.	10.05
Oakland County, Mich.	10.00
Dillon, S. C.	13.75
Leavenworth, Kansas	25.00
United Packinghouse Workers of America	
Local 94, Wichita, Kansas	10.00
Local 38, Mason City, Iowa	25.00
Local 54, Fort Worth, Texas	50.00
Local 89, Des Moines, Iowa	25.00
Local 125, Evansville, Ind	15.00
Local 26, Chicago, Ill.	15.00
Clayton County, Ala.	20.00
Flushing, N. Y.	15.00
Cincinnati, Ohio youth council	10.00
United Packinghouse Workers of America	
Local 190, Detroit, Mich.	25.00
Local 40, Cudahy, Wis.	10.00
Local 21, Denver, Col.	25.00
St. Louis, Mo.	25.06
Waterbury, Conn.	25.00
Beloit, Wis.	50.00
Roanoke, Ala.	14.15

Tuskegee, Ala.	5.00
Etowah, Ala.	10.00
Friendship Baptist Church, N. Y. C.	100.00

The secretary of the Winston-Salem, North Carolina, NAACP branch reports the following Investors in Freedom, all contributors to the Fighting Fund for Freedom:

Mt. Zion Baptist Church	$ 25.00
Shiloh Baptist Church	13.00
New Bethel Baptist Church	73.50
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity	50.00
Winston-Salem Links, Inc.	25.00
James Young Masonic Lodge	25.00
Progressive Household of Ruth Lodge	15.00
Round Dozen Flower Club	5.00
Chauffeurs Club	5.00
Dreamland Park Baptist Church	5.00
Wilberforce Club	5.00
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority	10.00

To date, the Winston-Salem branch has remitted a total of $714.60 toward the FFF. This amount includes the contributions listed above.

INVESTORS IN FREEDOM—*Top leaders of Prince Hall Masoons in the South presented NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund contributions totaling* $12,472.68 *in New York City on January 4. John G. Lewis, Jr. (with glasses), grand master Prince Hall Grand Lodge F and AM of Louisiana, presented a check for* $5,972.68 *on behalf of his organization; John Wesley Dobbs, who holds a similar office with his organization in Georgia, brought* $6,500. *Both checks were presented to Thurgood Marshall (left), NAACP special counsel.*

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THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY opened an informal astronomy course called "Astronomy Round Table for Beginners" on February 2. Henry Neely, a special lecturer at the Planetarium for the past six years, is conducting the "Round Table."

■

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson was main speaker before the 63rd annual Farmers Conference held at TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

■

The WILLIAM PENN BUSINESS INSTITUTE of Philadelphia has moved to new quarters at 1201 North Broad Street, following the trend set by other institutions in South Philadelphia. Among the added advantages of the new location are better transportation facilities, a one-floor location where all activities are conducted, and a closer proximity to actual employment opportunities.

President C. W. Maxwell announces a series of five lectures on the principles of charm and good grooming for the benefit of female students. The lectures, which cover both theory and practice, are being given by Hannah Mitry, prominent model and instructor.

■

News, official organ of the NATIONAL CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION, reports that Michigan State college at Lans-

ing is the third non-commercial TV station to make its bow to the public from a campus studio. Operating on UHF channel 60, the programs are beamed from a 1,034-foot tower, one of the world's most powerful UHF transmitter.

■

Dr. Marguerite Cartwright, instructor at HUNTER COLLEGE and recent recipient of a Fund for Adult Education award from the Ford Foundation, has accepted membership on the editorial board of the *Negro History Bulletin*. She started with the January issue and will contribute an article each month.

■

THE METROPOLITAN MUSIC SCHOOL (18 West 74th Street, New York City) has published an interesting brochure on the history of the school entitled, "20th Anniversary Almanac: Metropolitan Music School 1934-1954."

The MMS is a non-stock, non-profit, cooperative school whose faculty are all trade union members and whose facilities are for all the people regardless of color or income level. Courses are offered in piano, jazz piano, piano for accompanists, piano accordion, voice, strings, organ, brass, percussion, fretted instruments, woodwinds, counterpoint, and so on.

The 28-page brochure is beautifully illustrated with members of the school's mixed staff and student body.

■

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FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENT, reports satisfactory progress during its first half-year southwide search for college-qualified Negro students.

■

The remodeled Haven-Warren Gallery at CLARK COLLEGE was the scene recently of an exhibition of 18 paintings by college art instructor Chestyn Everett.

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Jefferson City, Missouri

A total of $231,434.72 was received in 1953 by KNOXVILLE COLLEGE from the United Negro College Fund, according to an announcement coming from President James A. Colston. Of the amount received, $24,014.72 was allocated for current budget expenses, including scholarship aid, teaching and laboratory equipment, library books, faculty salaries, and the student health program.

The balance, $189,420, represents a grant from the United Negro College's Fund's five-year building campaign for $25,000,000 known as the national mobilization of resources for the united Negro college.

■

WILEY COLLEGE received a total grant of $209,209 from the United Negro College Fund in 1953, according to President Scott. Funds received will be used for renovating present campus buildings and for the erection of new ones. A new hall of music is now under construction and extensive renovations have been made in the dormitories, library, administration building, and gymnasium.

In addition, $26,601.68 has been allocated for current budget expenses, including scholarships, teaching, laboratory equipment, books, salaries, and the student health program.

Dr. W. S. Hoffman, professor of history at Wiley, has had a paper accepted for publication by the *North Carolina Historical Review*.

■

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE will provide extension study opportunities in three Virginia cities, Lynchburg, Nor-

folk, and Richmond, according to Dr. S. A. Madden, director of field services at the college.

Associate professor of psychology Dr. Keturah Whitehurst has been awarded an $1800 grant by the National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Research at Bethesda, Maryland, to conduct a study of leadership and personality adjustment among college students.

In January, VSC's first ROTC regiment honored the college deans with a parade. The college band, with Nathaniel Gatlin as conductor and Thomas Bridge as assistant conductor, was presented in concert in the college auditorium on January 17.

VSC is also one of more than a dozen colleges and universities in the seven-state Second Army Area which will take part next school year in a major nationwide shift in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) program. The announcement comes from the ROTC branch, Reserve Components Division, Headquarters Second Army, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

■

Gounod's *Faust* was the third operatic venture of the music department of CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE on January 10. This also marked the third operatic production of Margaret Montgomery. Two CSC graduates, Joseph Fumi and Joseph Brown, will go into the Miami Valley Milk Producers Cooperative Price Stabilization Plant, Dayton, Ohio, on February 1 as the first Negroes to be hired as dairy analysts and also as the first Negroes in the entire co-op organization.

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DILLARD UNIVERSITY received a total of $279,579.90 during 1953 from the United Negro College Fund to be used for both current operating and capital improvement purposes.

Emma Haussknecht, principal aide to Dr. Albert Schweitzer, gave a first-hand report in January on the work of the Nobel Prize winner to Dillard students. Her lecture, illustrated with color film slides, also dealt with the maintenance and organization of the famed hospital village, language and economic difficulties encountered there, as well as the non-medical activities at the hospital.

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SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE alumnus Robert Young has been selected as general chairman of the SSC alumni scholarship fund. Goal of the alumni scholarship is $10,000 and a minimum of $10 has been requested of all SSC graduates and former students.

■

The Karamu Quartet was featured in a concert at ALBANY STATE COLLEGE on February 14. The Columbus chapter of the college alumni association sponsors an audio-visual lecture demonstration program at the Carver Heights school as part of its yearly program. The college was host on January 18 to a home economic demonstration in Caroline hall auditorium.

■

TALLADEGA COLLEGE received a total of $286,819.57 in 1953 from the United Negro College Fund to be used for current operating and capital improvement purposes. The college has also received a $15,000 gift from an alumnus and a $500 grant from the Samuel Higby Camp Foundation. The gift from the alumnus, who wishes to remain anonymous, is payable in installments of $3,000 and is to be used for scholarships and other purposes. The grant from the Higby Foundation is "to assist in the extension of educational work."

Recent speakers on the college campus have been Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP, Dr. Morris Siegel of Atlanta university, the Rev. Mr. Robert Sherard of New Orleans, and J. H. Daves, TVA specialist in Negro affairs. A $300 supplementary scholarship award has been granted Joseph Maniscalco by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for

Negro Students. Dr. John Morrow, head of the modern language department, has an article, "The Comic Element in *A la Recherche du Temps Perdu*," in the December 1953 issue of *The French Review*.

■

SHAW UNIVERSITY president Dr. William Strassner made "The Challenge of 1954" the subject of his New Year's address to the student body. Miss Wilmoth Carter, associate professor of sociology, was principal speaker at the all-Greek-day program of Alpha Rho chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

■

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE observed the 100th birthday of its founder, Dr. Joseph Charles Price, on February 10. Dr. Price was born a free man in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, on February 10, 1854, and rose from obscurity to become one of the greatest orators and educators of his day. Started as Zion Wesley Institute in 1879 at Concord, North Carolina, the school was moved two years later to Salisbury and renamed in the memory of David Livingstone, the great missionary.

The college observed the annual week of prayer January 25-29 with the Rev. Mr. Clinton Coleman of Fayetteville as guest minister. Sixty-nine students earned place on the scholastic honor roll at Livingstone for the final grading period of the first semester.

■

Dr. Forrester B. Washington, retiring director of the school of social work at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, has contributed approximately 500 volumes from his personal library to the

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Trevor Arnett Library. The books reflect the donor's interest in the fields of social work and Negro studies.

The February 10 speaker at the university public forum of arts and sciences series was Professor Helen Edmonds of the department of history at North Carolina college. Her subject was "Does Negro History Hinder the Struggle for the Integration of the Negro in American Life?" Dr. Judson Ward, dean of the college of arts and sciences at Emory university, was speaker at the 12th annual convocation of the University Center on January 31.

■

During the period January 11-14, Dr. B. R. Brazeal, professor of economics at MOREHOUSE COLLEGE, attended three educational conferences in Cincinnati, Ohio.

■

SPELMAN COLLEGE received a total of $308,173.93 during 1953 from the United Negro College Fund for operating expenses and capital improvement.

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Letters to the Editor

AFRICAN CHARITY

To the Editor of *The Crisis*:

As men the world over tire of violence, they look with hope and admiration to those African nationalities who are struggling for independence and equality by non-violent means. To help support these elements the War Resisters League is collecting money, books, and clothing which will be sent to Kenya, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and South Africa.

We do not look upon this merely as a relief project but as part of our responsibility to encourage those who are attempting to build an alternative to violence in terms of resistance to oppression and injustice.

Most of the money collected will be sent to South Africa to be used to carry on the non-violent educational campaign that must precede the next period of direct action and to support the families of those who are imprisoned.

Although South African authorities have set up punitive measures against Africans who receive help from abroad, we have been able to make arrangements through a highly responsible Anglican churchman in London to get the money into South Africa. The books and clothing will be sent to the other areas of Africa.

We would greatly appreciate aid from any readers of *The Crisis* who are concerned to see that the struggle for African independence is carried on by Gandhi-like methods.

Books, money, and clothing can be sent to:

Africa Committee
War Resisters League
Room 825, 5 Beekman Street
New York 38, New York

BAYARD RUSTIN
Program Director

New York City
January 28, 1954

TRADITIONAL MORALITY

To the Editor of *The Crisis*:

The January issue of *The Crisis* carried an approving review of Isabel Drummond's book: *The Sex Paradox*. Any sensible reader ought to be willing to agree with its thesis that there should be uniformity and consistency in laws that define sex crimes and their punishment; but here is one reader, at least, who deplores the amoral approach of both author and reviewer to this important subject.

Granted that a great many people seek various kinds of sexual experience outside of marriage, still it seems a wrong and disastrous course to conclude that therefore we must condone their acts as something "that comes naturally." This attitude if followed to its logical conclusion could only lead to the throwing off of all moral restraints and adoption of the law of the jungle. And to say that the limiting of sexual activity to marriage is the result

of "Judaic-Christian taboos" is to misread both human nature and the history of mankind.

Prescinding from purely religious arguments, we must admit that the very nature of sex activity demonstrates that its aim is the reproduction of the race. It goes without saying that only marriage provides the solid and stable foundation for the right rearing of the children which are the fruit of sexual union.

Furthermore, it is a fact that widespread relaxing of sexual morals weakens and destroys family life, and necessarily must end in the destruction of the country which fosters or permits it.

It is curious that amoralists never seem to desire the abolition of, let us say, punishment for perjury although jurists confess that perjury is common in our law courts; or to relax the laws against stealing when they know that thieving is a human failing that is far from rare among some classes of people. Only one of the commandments of God appears to be so hard to keep that they would like to see it "abolished."

I think that you will find that most of your readers are good enough Christians (or Jews) to aim at the observance of *all* the commandments, no matter what their failures in doing so; and they would like to see the laws of their country mirror traditional morality which is based on the noblest aspirations of mankind—rather than to have legal sanction given to the morals of the barnyard.

Let the laws of our country, or more exactly of thirty of its states, be cleared of all reference to miscegenation which is in no sense a moral question; but let them reflect what is best in human nature when they deal with the subject of sex and marriage.

REV. ARCHIBALD V. MCLEES

Holy Rosary Rectory
Brooklyn, N. Y.
January 18, 1954

WHAT ABOUT OFAY?

To the Editor of *The Crisis:*

Recent investigation has emphasized to us the unsatisfactory nature of our information on the word *ofay*. . . .

The first problem, that of meaning, seems fairly simple, but it would be well to have verification of our conclu-

BRANCH QUEEN CROWNED—*The Florence, S. C., branch crowned Mrs. Josephine Gupple (fifth from right) last November as "Mrs. Florence Branch of NAACP." Pictured, from left, are Mrs. Mattie McIntosh, E. E. Guile, Cynthia Lyde, Annie Bomar, Mrs. Mary Moy, Mrs. Josephine Gupple (Queen), Mrs. Della Douglass, Mrs. Effye Strother, J. O. Smith, and Frances McDonald.* CENTER: *Members of the Roanoke, Va., branch membership committee confer on membership-drive problems.* BOTTOM: *Speakers at the closing mass meeting of the 10th annual North Carolina state conference held in Rocky Mount last fall. Total raised by the conference was $4,739, of which $500 was contributed to the fighting fund for freedom. From left, Herbert Wright, NAACP youth secretary; Walter White, NAACP executive secretary and main conference speaker; Kelly M. Alexander, president North Carolina state conference; and Dr. P. H. Brandon, president Winston-Salem branch.*

sions. Numerous citations gathered during the course of years in this office show that, while many uses of the word are in contexts suggesting hostility, recent indications are that it is now often used simply as a neutral word for "white person," expressing no emotion other than that carried by the passage itself.

The second and most difficult problem is the etymology. We know of three suggested origins of the word: French *au fait* in the sense of "essential" or "real"; pig Latin for *foe;* ol' (Old) plus *fay* (an unexplained word for "white man"). None of these explanations is convincing without further information. Answers to the following questions would be of the greatest help to us:

1. What pronunciations of *ofay* have been heard? The important point is the position of the accent: is the word always accented on the first syllable (o' fay) or on the second (o fay') or does it vary?

2. Would a Negro use *ofay* or *fay* of a white friend?

3 In what parts of the U. S. have *ofay* and *fay* been heard?

4. Have *ofay* or *fay* been heard in the country? In the city?

5. What was the earliest date at which *ofay* was known to you? Earliest date for *fay?* In what part of the U. S. was that? City or country?

6. Was either word known or used by your parents? Grandparents? Address all replies to:

Mr. Daniel Cook
G. & C. Merriam Company
Springfield 2, Massachusetts

DANIEL COOK

Springfield, Massachusetts
February 5, 1954

DID YOU KNOW —

That the French in Saint-Domingue (by the edict of February 3, 1779) forbade the wearing of luxury articles, and even shoes, by free colored women?

The edict was the outgrowth of the jealousy of white women who felt that the free colored women were too attractive to their men folk. ("Mémoires d'un Créole du Port-au-Prince, Ile Saint-Domingue," par Laurette-Aimée Mozard, dame Ravinet, Paris 1844, p. 24).

★ ★ ★

That many Saint-Domingue slaves could read and write Arabic?

These were mainly Islamic Negroes from the Sudan, Senegal, Benin, and the Ivory Coast. Jean Fouchard tells their story in "Les Marrons du Syllabaire (1953)."

That the Vodoun pantheon in Haiti contains more than 500 loa or spirits?

Milo Rigaud ("La Tradition et le Voudoo Haitien," 1953, p. 147) says that it would require a book of at least 100 pages just to list these loa.

Book Review

MAN IN REVOLT

***The Rebel.* By Albert Camus. Translated by Anthony Bower. With a Foreword by Sir Herbert Read. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1954. 273 pp. $4.00.**

In this volume, Albert Camus, known here primarily as the author of *The Plague,* argues that rebellion and revolution are essentially different. He says that rebellion presupposes the existence of something worth rebelling for. "In every act of rebellion, the man concerned experiences not only a feeling of revulsion at the infringement of his rights but also a complete and spontaneous loyalty to certain aspects of himself. Thus he implicitly brings into play a standard of values so far from being false that he is willing to preserve them at all costs. . . . Rebellion cannot exist without the feeling that somewhere, in some way, you are justified."

Revolution on the other hand is "a movement which describes a complete circle, which leads from one form of government to another after a total transition."

Rebellion, because it has its roots in a personal revolt against an injustice, is limited in its scope. Revolution, however, is ideational and therefore attempts to "shape actions to ideas, to fit the world into a theoretic frame." Rebellion kills men; revolution destroys both men and principles. Almost all revolutions therefore become homicidal and turn into systematic terrorism, as in Communist Russia.

The evidence in favor of this thesis is derived from an examination of the ideas of de Sade, who first codified "the natural wickedness of mankind"; Milton, Rousseau, Dostoievski, Nietzsche, Bakunin, Hegel, Marx, Lenin, Mussolini, Hitler, and Stalin; as well as the historical rebellions of the deicides and regicides. "The society born of the revolution of 1789 wanted to fight for Europe. The society born of the 1917 revolution is fighting for universal dominion."

The Rebel (actually the original is *Man in Revolt, l'Homme Revolté*) is a thought-provoking ideological essay, though often obscure and contradictory, in which Mr. Camus makes an attempt to understand the world we live in and to explain why revolutions have led inevitably to authoritarian dictatorship. About a hundred pages of the original have been omitted: the section on Max Stirner, for instance, and the ones on Lautréamont and banality, and Surréalisme and revolution.

THE NATIONAL ISSUES COMMITTEE

The National Issues Committee, 1832 Jefferson Place, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., invites all Americans of goodwill to join. The NIC, of which Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt is national chairman, is an independent, nonpartisan, non-profit educational association. The NIC prepares and disseminates factual information concerning major problems in domestic and foreign affairs which confront the American people. Its published materials include *The Issue,* pamphlets, and special studies dealing with important issues confronting the American people.

The NIC depends upon voluntary contributions from interested individuals, groups, and organizations.

FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION

(*Continued from page* 135)

more by refusing to recognize the group than the group would have done if it had ben recognized.

At the following meeting of the Committee, May 28, recognition was finally granted. Mr. Du Shane, speaking for the Committee, said, "Considerable amplification substantially clarified the previous question which was raised by the Student Affairs Committee."

Not until the press, student opinion, and finally the faculty senate, had interceded, was recognition granted. Not until the issue was made to appear to be one of freedom was the NAACP recognized.

This final grudging recognition did not end the question," Dr. Berreman said. He felt that there was a need for an overhaul of the Committee's policy.

Today the campus chapter is conducting regular meetings on the campus. Chief among the group's projects has been the bringing of guest speakers to campus meetings to talk on interracial and related topics.

ATLANTA WORKS

(*Continued from page* 139)

publicity media, including newspapers, radio, television advertising, window displays, campaign booths, cannister collections, stickers, and auto bumper cards. J. H. Calhoun, first vice-president and chairman of the legal redress committee of the branch, has been engaged to direct the campaign.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many lawyers known to us is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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Telephone: OLympic 2-8976

Vaughns & Yonemura
(Geo. R. Vaughns & Mas Yonemura)
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Telephone: Twinoaks 3-9688

CONNECTICUT

Jack Stock
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Telephone: 5-1187

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George N. Leighton
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Telephone: FRanklin 2-1106

William R. Ming, Jr.
123 West Madison St., Chicago 2
Telephone: FRanklin 2-1106

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Gilberto Freyre. Maîtres et Esclaves (1952) 5.00
(French version of Casa-Grande & Senzala)

L'Art Nègre. No. 10-11, Présence Africaine 5.00

Philippe Thoby-Marcelin et Pierre Marcelin. La Bête de Musseau (1946) 3.50
(Original of "Beast of the Haitian Hills")

Meine Dunklen Hande. Moderne Negerlyrik 4.00
(Anthology of American Negro poets. Original English with German translations on opposite page)

Dorothy Porter. North American Negro Poets: A Bibliographical Checklist of Their Writings 1760-1944 (1945) 5.00

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